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## THE NEWS IN LONDON.

ONLY A SLENDER CHANCE OF PEACE-THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN RETREATING TO KUSAN-THE RUSSIANS IN COMMAND OF ROBAT PASS-THE ROAD TO HERAT OPEN.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, April 11.-General Komaroff's attack on the Afghans is regarded in every capital of Europe as an act of war. In no well informed quarter here or abroad is there any but the faintest hope of peace. Mr. Gladstone's language and manner alike in the House of Commons on Thursday convinced everybody that he is himself convinced that war is all but inevitable. Nothing has since occurred to diminish the probability.

THE PENJDEH BATTLE.

Mr. Gladstone said yesterday that the informa tion was first incomplete and secondly not perfectly clear, but the essential facts are known and no man has succeeded in explaining them consistently with good faith on the part of Russia. General Komaroff's statement that he was compelled to attack in consequence of aggressive action on the part of the Afghans is directly contradicted by Sir Peter Lumsden's account. The military and diplomatic authorities accept as conclusive Sir Peter Lumsden's statement that the Afghans since March 17 have made no forward movement of any kind, while before the affair of March 30, the Russians tried all means to induce the Afghans to begin the fight. The presence of the English officers with the Afghans at Penjdeh would itself settie the question that they were aware of the agreement to maintain the status quo on both sides. They vainly tried to persuade the Russians, who denied all knowledge of such an agreement, to abide by it. Their report proves that they considered the Afghan movements within the terms of the agreement and purely defensive. Assuming then that General Komaroff was in the wrong the question of war or peace depends on the answer of two questions: Will Russia offer any reparation? and what reparation would be accepted ?

WHAT ENGLAND DEMANDS.

The English request for an explanation embodied no terms, but English opinion is nearly unanimous that a formal disavowal of General Komaroff's act, a formal expression of regret and a complete restoration of the previous military position constitute the minimum of apology. Nobody believes that General Komaroff acted without either orders or an assurance of support, whether from the Czar or from those surrounding him, who are in a position to force his hand. Technicalities go for little. The conviction here is general that Russia thought the crushing of an Afghan division would be the readiest answer to the imposing and aggressive demonstration at Rawul-Pindi.

RUSSIAN ADVANTAGES OF POSITION.

That dishonest victory on the Kushk secures for Russia the most important position in the debated territory. Russia to-day is master of the entire country between the Murghab and the Heri-Rud. Sir Peter Lumsden has been forced to retire from Gulran (Gurlin), where he commanded Robat Pass, to Kusan, leaving the road to Herat open. The Russian force south of Merv is enormously greater than was suspected. It is evident that masses of troops have been nurried forward during the whole period while Rusia was pretending to "diplomatize."

THE RUSSIAN TRICKERY.

pretext of asking explanations from General Komaroff. His dispatch announcing the battle is known to have been received at St. Petersburg on Tuesday and probably much earlier. It was, not published till Thursday, nine days after the event, though the telegraph extends to Merv, 120 miles from Penideh. Russian agents in London pretend that a fortnight will be required to send a message to General Komaroff and to receive an answer. In the meantime decorations and thanks have already been dispatched by telegraph from St. Petersburg to the officers and troops engaged.

THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

The Russian press under stringent consorship exults over the victory and teems with insults to and defiance of England.

The English press like the English public has lost neither head nor temper. While mostly re garding war as certain it abstains from provocation, contents itself with firmly insisting upon supple reparation for the outrage on the English allies and for a gross breach of a solemn engage

The continental press agrees with the English in considering General Komaroff's act a violation of faith and sides mostly with England, the French spers excepted, which joyfully seize the occasion to give vent to smouldering hatred. Berli tries hard to believe in peace, but the press there is in the hands of speculators staggering under a load of Russian stocks, to whom war brings ruin.

A SLENDER HOPE OF PEACE.

I If any hope of peace exists it lies probably with Prince Bismarck, who cannot wish to see the Berlin Bourse heavily in debt owing to the London collapse. Bankers say that a fall of ten in Russian stocks may sober even the Russian war party.

THE AMEER'S ATTITUDE

The effect of the Afghan defeat on the Ameer and India is perhaps the most important of all. Eng sters have to consider not merely whether the Afghan and Russians are technically wrong on the banks of the Kushk, but, supposing that the Afghans are wrong, can England appear to abandon m without alienating the Ameer, impairing her own prestige and convincing all Asia that Russian deeds are better guarantee than English

War preparations in England and India are presse forward more vigorously than ever. The ministry nes to continue the boundary discussion pending explanations. No account of the negotiations on the Viceroy and the Ameer has been allowed to appear but the durbar proved a brilliant sa. The Ameer's language is regarded by who know Asia as a decisive proof of his com te accord with England, which remains undissurbed by the Afghan disaster on the Kushk.

EGYPTIAN INCIDENTS. The most important incident in Egypt is the supm of the Bosphore in spite of French remon-

cea. It will remain suppressed. Lord Wolse-

lev arrives at Cairo to-morrow. Osman's force appears to have totally dissolved.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

All accounts agree that the Prince and Princess of Wales were received at Dublin with unbounded enthusiasm. Not a single untoward incident mars the rejoicings. The English consider Mr. Parnell's attempt to prevent a corlial demonstration a complete failure. The Parnellites are deeply chagrined. The English press insists that the visit promises to inflict a crushing blow to the National party.

THE REBELLION IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE MASSACRE AT FROG LAKE-ADVANCE OF THE DOMINION TROOPS.

WINNIPEG, April 11.-The latest news from Battleford was received this afternoon by the Hudson Bay Company, and was sent by Indian Agent Rae, who is at that point, as follows: "At Frog Lake eleven whites were massacred by Indians. J. K. Simpson and two men of the Hudson Bay Company are prisoners. The police and chief factor, McLane, of the Hudson Bay Company, at Fort Pitt, are fortifying themselves A Regina dispatch states that Colonel Irvine and Assissant Commissioner Reid sent word from Prince Albert that all are well, only they are short of horse eed and are anxiously awaiting help. Advices from th front says that General Middleton's command is making good progress beyond Touchwood.

A Medicine Hat dispatch says that the steamers Baroness, Alberta and Minnow, with an accompaniment of twenty scows, have started this atternoon. Another battailon composed of Simcoe and York volunteers, arrived in Winnipeg this morning and are camped here, awaiting further orders. The Quebec battalion is tehind them and will probably arrive to-morrow Captain Whitlaw reported that Turtle Mountain American Indians have been making hostile demonstration and that that portion of Manitoba adjourning them is in danger of a raid. Companies are being formed at De Loraine, Wakapa and Whitewater as a precautionary measure. A Calcarry dispatch says: Governor Dewdney started for the East yesterday after a conference with Chief Crowfoot, in which that dignitary gave renewed assurance of his loyaity. The Governor states that no Indians were crossing from the South and that there was no occasion for anxiety at Mo-Leod, but steps have been taken to place the fort in a position for defence. and that that portion of Manitoba adjourning them

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND EGYPT. SUAKIM, April 11.-Hasheen, recently the headquarters of Osman Digna's entire army, is

PARIS, April 11 .- The Debats, commenting on the force FARS, April 11.—The Decous, commenting on the force ble suppression of the French newspaper, the Bosphore Egyptien, by the Egyptian and British officials at Cairo last Wednesday, declares that the act was an outrage. "It was, continued," continues the Debuts, "a violation of our rights, and an act which demands reparation at any cost. England is morally responsible."

FRENCH INTERESTS AT HOME AND ABROAD. PARIS, April 11 -M. Billot, State Counsel, remains in the Foreign Department under the new Ministry. It is inferred from this that M. de Freycine will make no change in the foreign policy of the Govern

The new Ministry have approved the project of M

day, it was resolved to suspend action on all pending bills until May 5. In French ministerial circles it is believed that the scruten de liste and the Corn Duty In-crease bills will be shelved. M. Henri Brisson, the Presitent of the new council of ministers, is strongly oppose has already increased; the price of bread throughou France and caused widespread popular discontent. M. de Freycinet, it is stated, desires to abandon th

French enterprise in Madagascar and, in order to do so without apparently retreating, proposes to make a commercial treaty with the Hovas. Admiral Galliber approves this policy and will de all in his power to secure a retirement from Tamatave if a way can be found to do so with honor.

M. Clemenceau has given notice that he will oppose in the Chamber of Deputies the ratification of the Egyptian financial convention agreed upon by France and the other interested powers with England.

The Government has decided to form two divisions, to be under the command of General Courcy, for service in Tonquin. Another division will remain in the south of France, ready to embark at any moment.

SHANGHAI, April 11.—The Emperor has issued a decree informing the people that the French humbly sued for peace and that he has graciously granted their prayer. Viceroys and Governors are warned to exercise great care to prevent acts of treachery before the conclusion of a definite treaty. French enterprise in Madagascar and, in order to do so

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA.

St. Louis, April 11 .- A correspondent of The Globe-Democrat telegraphs from the City of Mexic that news has been received there that the Congress of Guatemala has declared as Provisional President, Senot Alejudora Sinivaldy, until a general election can be held. or Sinivaldy was an intimate friend of President Barrios and for many years was his partner in business matters. General Barrundia. Minister of War under the deceased dictator, continues to act in the same capacity. The country is in a great fever of excitement over the death of President Barrios and his son. The resolve to revenge his death has become the national cry.

BCITY OF MEXICO, April 11—via Galveston.—More troops arrived from the interior this morning. This shows how suddenly affairs have changed since a week ago, that in the middle of warlike preparations peace is now assured.

FISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 11 .- An influential deputation waited upon Mr. Pope, Acting Minister of Railways and Mr. McLellan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to day, and presented a petition signed by sixty-one mer day, and presented a petition signed by sixty-one members of Parliament, setting forth that the Washington Treaty will expire on July 1, and that the Government has announced a duty to be imposed on fish imported from the United States. They ask the Ministers to give their attention to the subject, so that the Intercolonial Railway will be used to its utmost extent for the development of the fish trade.

THE SITUATION AT ASPINWALL. Washington, April 11.-Admiral Jonett telegraphs Mr. Whitney to-day from Colon as follows: The Tenessee arrived to-day. All well. I shall oper ransit to-morrow and keep it open. Everything is quie sere, but trouble is feared at Panama. I shall send 100 men to Panama to-morrow. The City of Para, which left New-York on April 3 with

202 marines, arrived at Aspinwall to-day, AN INFERNAL MACHINE FOR BISMARCK. BERLIN, April 11 .- A box addressed to Princ Bismarck excited the suspicions of the authorities at Frankfort-on-the-Main and it was opened. It contained clockwork and a dynamite machine of a new type and of skilful contrivance. There is nothing to indicate by whom the box was prepared or seat.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—On the reopening of the Belgiat Chambers the Government will table the bill which gives King Leopold authority to assume the title of King of the Free State of the Congo, with the seat of adminis-tration at Brussels.

VIENNA, April 11.—An inquiry into the charges against Baron Potier of selling plans of certain military works tends to show that his action was due to indiscretion rather than to criminal intent. A plot existed to secure and sell plans of Austrian and German fortresses, and the principal in the conspiracy was a Danish captain, one Sarauf, who has been arrested at Berlin. Several arrests have been made at Mayonce, Schleswig and Berlin.

QUEENSTOWN, April 11.—The White Star Line steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool yesterday, passed this port this morning, bound for New-York. She has on board the cargo of the Germanic, which was compelled to put back to Liverpool owing to injuries sustained in a storm on April 4, when 500 miles west of Fastnet. The Adriatic also has on board a number of the Germanic's passagers.

TOO EAGER FOR CHINESE POSTAGE STAMPS. PORTLAND, Oregon, April 11 .- Much annoyance has been experienced here recently by the tamper ing with Chinese letters in the post-office. As the super scriptions are in Chinese characters and cannot be read by the postal officials, the missives are placed in an ope box in the lobby, so that the persons to whom they are box in the lobby, so that the persons to whom they are addressed can pick out their own mail. Such is the popular greed for postage stamps, however, that boy have been in the habit of tearing than off when unobserved. Often the envelope with the address is destroyed, and sometimes the letters themselves are carried off. Measures have been taken to put a stop to this mischief.

TO SER IF THE METERS ARE PROPERLY MADE. PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (Special).-In consequence of frequent complaints of consumers that their gas bills are enormously high, the trustee has ordered an investigation into the competency of the firm who se-cured the contract to make the meters, to ascertain whether or not the workmen are skilled mechanics.

MISSIONARIES IN SIERRA LEONE. Easton, Md., April 11 .- Mr. Leonidas DodNEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1885,-TWELVE PAGES.

who is a member of Bishop Taylor's African Missionary party, dated Sierra Leone, where they arrived February 19. Mr. Dodson writes cheerfully in regard to their ef-forts and says that the whole party is in excellent health and spirits. He writes that Bishop Taylor will join them at Bonny in about two weeks from February

WARRANTS FOR MORE CHICAGO THIEVES. CHICAGO, April 11 (Special) .- The Republican City Campaign Committee to day considered the pro-posed contest of Harrison's election. It was the general impression that the evidence was ample to convince any impartial court that Judge Smith has been elected by at least 1,000 majority. The committee expect to get more vidence in a few days. Judge Smith has determined that there shall be a contest. The Democratic Aidermen argue that they need not begin the count of the vote un-til June or July, that they need not declare the result for six months, and that the litigation on the question will extend over the remaining eighteen months of the Mayoral term. Some of the Aldermen who were [defeated on Tuesday talk in this way. The Republicans declare that

the contest will be decided in three months.

The Committee of Public Safety held a short session Additional subscriptions were received to aid in prose-cuting the frauds committed Tuesday, and some members were added to the committee. It was finally agreed to aid such citizens as should proceed against Harrison for usurpation and for the punishment of men who knowingly voted when they had no right to vote. The agents of the committee have already procured sufficient evidence against some of the repeaters and judges of the Nuth Ward to convict them. Agents of the Citizens' Committee were busy all day receiving reports from the outlying precincts of the Democratic wards. Reports were received from the Sixth Ward, approved by some of the judges, showing conclusively that the Republican candidates received majorities varying from 300 to 600 in that ward. The police returns indicated a majority of 400 for the Democratic candidates. In the Twelfih Precinct of the same ward several persons voted in the names of dead men, invalids who could not go to the polis, and non-residents. In the Third Precinct of the South Ward, the police returns give Harrison 132 and smith 65. Harrison, it is chaimed, received only 65 and smith received 132. Warrants were swom out this afternoon for the arrest of eight of the election judges of the Ninth Ward. bers were added to the committee. It was finally agreed to

EXCITEMENT OVER THE BISHOP FAILURE. New-London, April 11 (Special) .- The re-New-York, who have a branch office in this city, caused some excitement here to-day. It is said that the firm is indebted in small sums to numerous local customers on account of the recent rise in wheat. The local manager went to New-York yesterday, and the customers of the concern were unable to obtain any satisfaction at the

NEW-REDFORD, Mass., April 11 (Special).—The branch office of T. Brigham Bishop & Co., of New-York, in this city, was attached this afternoon by buyers here. On Thursday several thousand dollars were made by margin buyers who expected some \$9,000 yesterday which did not arrive.

A CONFEDERATE RELIEF BAZAAR.

BALTIMORE, April 11 .- An exhibition and sale has been held for several days and evenings this week in the Fifth Regiment Armory here for the Confederate Relief Fund. Nearly all of the Southern States, inciuding Maryland, were represented by tables, and the articles displayed were mostly associated with the late Codfederacy, such as autograph letters of rebel generals, Jefferson Davis, and the great seal of the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis, and the great seal of the Confederacy. Many contributions were raffied for, among them a big white rooster named "Grover Cleveland." Tea was served by pretty girls from cups painted with rebellags. Many pictures of rebell heroes were sold. A battle flag of the 4th Texas Regiment, much tattered, and belonging to the State arenives of Texas, attracted much attention. Among the many visitors from out of town was W. W. Corcoran, of Washington.

WEDDED ON HER SICK BED.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- A wedding occurred here this week in which one of the participants lay ill in bed. Miss Annie L. Winder, formerly in the Burean of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Depart nent, was engaged to be married to Isaac H. Roberts a grocer of Baltimore. Just before the appointed tim of postponing the ceremony, it was conducted in the sickroom, the minister leading the guests to that apartment.
The invalid was lifted to a sitting posture for the service, which was performed according to the Eniscopal
ritual. All the invited friends were informed of Miss
Winder's illness, and many of them stayed away,
Another ceremony will be had after the bride's recovery.

FOUND WITH ANOTHER WIFE.

PITTSBURG, April 11 (Special). — About twenty years ago Charles Boecking, an artist of Phillips burg, thirty miles down the Ohio River, disappeared Husband and wife had differed on religion, and it wa supposed to be a case of desertion. Years passed by and Boecking was given up for dead. Mrs. Boecking, with her three children, two sons and a daughter, then moved to this city. A few days ago Boecking, jr., now grown to manhood, was told that his father had married a Bailt-more woman, and had a daughter, age fifteen. Young Boecking and the girl exchanged photographs confirm-ing the rumor. The latter is now ill in New-York. His Pittsburg family will let the matter stand as it is.

SENATOR SHERMAN HOPEPUL

CINCINNATI, April 11. - Senator Sherman made a brief speech in the Chamber of Commerce to-day n which he said the signs of the times indicated a re newal of business prosperity. Referring to the n Administration, he said he believed that the President meant to insist on honesty and fidelity in the public business. He urged beatness in n to diligence in com-pelling politics to conform to honest business principles.

A RARE NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

Augusta, Ga., April 11.—The parrow escape f a toddling baby from death is reported from Sto Mountain. Engineer Goodwin, of a freight train, disversed his engine immediately, but headway was no checked before the train came up with the youngster. Harry Carey, the fireman, jumped to the ground, how-ever, ran ahead, and snatched it from between the rails just as the locomotive reached the spot. The child had wandered there from a neighboring trackman's house.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER QUICKSTEP.

New-London, April 11 (Special) .- The rev enue cutter Dexter arrived here on Friday night with the spars, rigging and a portion of the stern of a sunken chooner that she fell in with about two miles southwest of Bartlett's reef lightship. An examination showed that the vessel was the Quickstep of New-York. It is believed that the accident resulted from a collision. No news of the crew.

SHALL NOT VIOLATE THE SARBATH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (Special),-Mayor Smith has issued peremptory orders to the proprietors of the O'Brien Circus, who have their winter quarters at other work preparatory to the spring campaign on Sun lays and that all concerned will be arrested if the order

REPEALING A CHURCH LAW OF MARRIAGE. CHARLESTON, April 11.-The Charleston Presbytery adopted to-day, by a large majority, the overture from the General Assembly of 1884, striking out from the Confession of Faith the following words "The man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own; not the womat of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than her own."

AN EARTHQUAKE FELT AT SEA. PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The Norwegian brig Coulant, from Marolm, reports that on March 22, in

atitude 13° 22', longitude 45° 30', a severe earthquake IN HONOR OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (Special) .- On Thursday evening a number of German societies will hold

memorial service commemorative of the death of

END OF A REAPER WORKS STRIKE CHICAGO, April 11.-The strike of the employes at McCormick's resper works was ended to-day the management offering to restore the wages, so that it all likelihood the 1,600 persons employed will return to work on Monday. The trial of the Pinkerton police for shooting one of the strikers has been postponed.

LEAVING HIS DERTS REHIND. CINCINNATI, April 11 .- Harry Daum, a young nan engaged in the hide and leather business, has dis preared, leaving debts to the amount of \$12,000.

GUARDIAN FOR BLIND TOM.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 11 .- Under proceedngs on an inquisition of idlocy before the Court of Or tinary at this place, Blind Tom, the blind planist, o-day placed under the guardianship of General Ja

DAMAGES UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW. CHATTANOOGA, April 11 .- In the United States District Court to-day, Judge D. M. Key presiding a negro who was ejected from a first-class car on the Western and Atlantic Railroad by two passengers re-covered indigment against the road for \$217.

EARL GRANVILLE'S DEMANDS.

FINAL PROPOSALS TO BARON DE STAAL. INSISTING THAT THE CZAR'S FORCES MUST GO BACK

TO SARI-YAZI. LONDON, April 11 .- The War Office is overwhelmed with offers of service sent in by army militia and volunteer officers. The recruiting depots in London and in the provinces are daily eserged by men anxious to enter the military service in view of the prospect of war. Suitable applicants are being accepted as rapidly as can be arranged. All the admirals of the navy have been toldito hold themselves in readiness for active service. A special injunction has been sent by the Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, commanding the British squadrou in the Mediterraneau, to hold himself and his fleet ready for

A determined and grave position has been a sumed by the English Government toward Russia concerning the Penjdeh incident. The Ministry, it appears, have been coerced by the aggressiveness of public opinion into a tardy, but evidently determined, attitude of pugnacity. At first Mr. Gladstone satisfied himself with demanding of Russia an explanation of General Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans. He felt sure, it is stated, that Russia was sincerely desirous of peace and would discountenance the action of the commander, no matter how thoroughly he might have represented the bellicose policy of the St. Petersburg war But when the Czar answered he would explain to England soon as General Komaroff explained the British Premier was forced to conclude that the Czar was trifling to gain time.

To-day, therefore, Earl Granville advised Baron de Staal, Russian Ambassador to London, that the British Government had decided that whatever the nature of the Russian explanation of General Kom aroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow any further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier to go on until the Russian troops have been withdrawn from their present outposts in the disputed territory back to the positions which they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As this was nearly a year ago, and as almost all of the Russian advance has been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe that Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding.

Count von Munster, the German Ambassador to London, is given as authority for a significant utterance on the part of the British Ministers. The German Minister states that at a conference upon the Afgban situation held vesterday Earl Granville declared that England had resolved that it was impossible to consent to a continuance of diplomatic discussion with Russia unless England was guaranteed security against having the results of th controversy imperilled by collisions on the disputed frontier such as had occurred on the Kushk. England, Lord Granville said, must refuse to accept Russia's assurance that she desires peace, unless the assurance was accompanied by a withdrawal of troops to a line drawn from Tepi to Sari-Yazi. At the German and Russian Embassies here the opinion is expressed that the dispute between the Czar and Great Britain has actually reached its final phase in diplomacy. M. de Giers, Russian Prime Minister, through Baron de Staal, has offered to abandon the Russian proposal to extend the line of the debatable zone proposed by England so as to include the Parapamisus Mountains, and recur to the line suggested in the Lessar proposals. This offer on the part of the Russian Premier, while apparently containing a concession, is considered to be really a ruse to modify the effects of General Komaroff's attack and to gain time. The Lessar line, while within the Parapamissan line, would hardly be acceptable to English statesme although the proposal could be made to appear to the British public as a retreat on the part of Russia. As Earl Granville's demand for the withdrawal of the Russian troops was telegraphed to Sir Edward Thornton at St. Petersburg after the receipt of M. de Giers's proposal, it is inferred that the Russian Premier's overture has not met with acceptance, and has made no impression upon the English Government. Both Russia and England are busily engaged in correspondence with other Powers and are actively courting alliances. If the English negotiations with Turkey succeed, the most im-pertant immediate result will be the opening of the Darganelles to the British fleet.

The recent mail advices from India differ significantly from the official telegrams recently received concerning the loyalty to England of the native chiefs and people. The official dispatches, it is seen, have been unwarramably rose-colored. They have, without exception, declared that the Indian princes were impatient to display their loyalty to England by rushing to battle against the Russians, Mail advices materially modify the expectations engendered by the official telegrams and indicate that there is a feeling existing pretty generally among the Indians, which, under certain circumstances, might prove anything but advantageous to British prestige in India in case of a stubborn and prelonged Angio-Russian conflict. The native Indian press is, to be sure, nearly unanimous in favor of war; but the careful observer can discern in this newspaper advocacy of war, wherever it is u hampered, more of a national Indian feeling of resistance to Russian aggression than of sincere loyalty to purely British interests.

The Labore Tribune calls for a National Hindoo army which will not be composed of mercenary Sepoys, but of volunteers recruited on a national basis. The Behar Herald advocates a levy of all able-bodied men. The Kurrachee Times urges that a council of war composed of native princes be called to meet at Calcutta to adopt a war policy. It also advises that this council offer 400,000 troops to the India: Government to resist Russia. The Madras Hindoo predicts that the struggle against Russia cannot be successful unless India be armed to assist England. Most of the other native organs discuss the situation in much the same terms. It will be observed that all these Indian papers clamor for a general Indias armament and for the formation of a native Indian volunteer army. Other Indian papers, which may be more under official influence, urge the formation of an Anglo-Indian force as preferable to a purely Indian corps, unless the latter be officered by Englishmen. It is plain from all this that while there exists among the people of India a strong national feeling in favor of war against any Russian invasion of India. the Iudiana associate a claim of equal political the Iudiana associate a claim of equal political rights with the national defence, and do not look upon themseives as mere dependents upon Great Britain for protection. It is difficult to estimate at present just how prevalent and strong this feeling of national independence really is, but many shrewd foreigners in India suspect that it is sufficiently prevalent and strong to prove dangerous if too far ignored by Great Britain. General Stewart, in anticipation of instructions to advance his entire Indian command, has ordered an advance by way of Quettah of the artillery corps now stationed in the Kobat, Peshawur and Hazar districts.

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of Quettah of the artillery corps now stationed in the Kobat, Peshawur and Hazar districts.

The utmost secrecy is maintained about the movements of the British troops in India. The press correspondents at Rawaipindi are refused all information about army orders. It has, however, been ascertained that a number of detachments have already left on the route to Quettab. The English and native Indian troops appear to be greatly enlivened by the prospect of war with Russia. They will be intensely disappointed if a peace be arranged. News has been received from Odessa by way of Varna that transport services on the Black Sea are busily absorbed in the work of carrying troops and munitions of war from Sebastopol and Nicolaieff to Batoum and Poti. Immense earthworks are being constructed for the defence of Batoum and Nicolaieff. The new works of defence at Sebastapol have been for the present suspended.

Earl Northbrooke, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has ordered the acceleration of all the English naval warlike preparations. He now holds daily conferences with Admirals Cooper,

Key, Brandreth and Richards. The purchases of swift cruisers and the construction of torpedo boats have been increased. The list of Atiantic steamships under English control which have been secured for Government uses in view of war at present embraces the Arizona and Alaska, of the Guion line; the Oregon, Etruria, Umbria. Servia and Aurania, of the Cunard line; the City of Reme, of the Anchor line, and the America, of the National line. Besides these the China clippers Sterling Castle, and the Austral, of the Oriental line, have been chartered. The Admiralty have decided to organize a great cruiser service of swirt vessels. From this fact it is conjectured that the Government intend to repudiate the declaration of the Treaty of Paris concerning privateering. A part of the British squadron stationed in Chinese waters has been ordered to rendezvous at Peint Hamilton Island, the island in the Corean Archipelago recently taken possession of by England. As Point Hamilton commands the entrance to the Sea of Japan and largely commands the way to the Russian ports on the Pacific, this order has been issued, it is believed, with a view to a ttack Vladivostock, if war with Russia be declared.

CHEERING THE CZAR IN ST. PETERSBURG. THE MINISTER OF WAR ASSERTS THAT THE RUS-

SIANS WILL NEVER RETIRE. St. Petersburg, April 11.-The Czar and Czarina and the members of the royal family attended a concert this evening at the Grand Theatre in this city for the ben-efit of invalid soldiers. The presence of the Czar aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The national anthem was sung by the whole audience, and when the Czar advanced to the front of his box and bowed his thanks he was greeted with a hurricane of cheers. The

cheering was continued outside the theatre, and the royal party was followed by crowds of people to the gates of the palace.

The Minister of War, speaking to a circle of offi-cers to-night, said he had the assurance of the Caar that the Russian troops might advance, but

RUSSIAN COMMENTS ON BRITISH POLICY. CRITICISING THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT-ARREST OF AYOUR KHAN.

Sr. PETERSBURG, April 11.-The Journal de St. Petersbourg, speaking evidently by official incomments upon the recent Government utterances in the British Parliament upon the Penjdeh incident as premature. It says it thinks that it would have been preferable for the English Ministers to have suspended judgment until the receipt of more complete information. They should have acted on the supposition that it was unlikely that Russian generals acquainted with the intentions of the Russian Government acted without good reason. They should have borne in mind that collisions such as that which occurred on the Kushk are always possible in the presence of a violent and undisciplined Asiatic population. The Penjdeh incident, concludes the Journal, was certainly an untoward event, because it may adversely affect the negotiations pending between Russia and England which still justify the hope for peace. BERLIN, April 11 .- It is reported here that Turkey

has decided, under Prince Bismarck's advice, to remain neutral in case of war.

remain neutral in case of war.

Teheran, April 11.—Ayonb Khan, the ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, who has been living here for some time on a pension of \$1,750 a month from the British Government, has again tried to leave Persia for Afghanistan. The British Minister has kept a close watch ongayoub Khan ever since his return to this city, after his attempt several months ago to the Russo Afghan difficulty began. Learning from leiters which fell into his hands that the ex-Ameer was again planning to escape to Afghanistan, the was again planning to escape to Afghanistan, the British Minister complained to the Shah. The latter arrested Ayoub, and has continued him in the chadel. Persian officials have taken possession of

Ayout's house.

RAWALP NOI, April 11.—General Stewart has gone to Simia. The Ameer will go to Peshawur tomorrow and will remain there two days. The Duke of Connaught will start for Meirut on Sunday. The military preparations have been completed. Lord Dufferin held another review of the troops to-

day.
PARIS, April 11.—The Temps believes that Russia has instructed her representative at the Suez Canal Conference to ask whether England will maintain Disraeli's declaration that he regarded the closing of the Dardanelles not as a European engagement, but simply as an agreement with the Sulian; also, whether angland intends to apply the same theory to the Suez Canal.

BOMBAY, April 11.—The Presidency of Bengal has offered \$3,500,000 to aid in preserving the mtegrity of the British Empire.

WAR RETWEEN THE NATIONS PROBABLE. PRIVATE ADVICES FROM LONDON INDICATE THAT ENGLAND WILL APPEAL TO ARMS.

CHICAGO, April 11 .- A private dispatch received in this city to-day from London represents the immediate probability of war between Russia and England as great. This dispatch states that it is not unlikely that England will declare war before

Monday.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Marine insurance rates on English bottoms advanced vesterday from three-eighths to three-quarters of 1 per cent.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET. DECLINE IN RUSSIAN SECURITIES-FLUCTUATIONS IN CONSOLS,

LONDON, April 11 .- The stock market is active to-day. Home and foreign funds are steady. Russian securities of 1873, however, have declined from 84, the closing price yesterday, to 83. Consols opened at 95%, and declined gradualty to 95 at 2:30 p. m, after which there was an advance of 1s. The closing quotation at 3 p. m. was  $95^4$ s, showing a decline on the day of  $^4$ y. The quotation at 12:30 p. m. was  $95^5$ s, at 1 p. m.,  $95^3$ s, at 2 p. m.  $95^4$ s, at 2:30 p. m. 95, and at 3 p. m.  $95^4$ s.

RUSSIA TRYING TO BUY VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- It is stated on the authority of a naval officer that the Russian Minister to the United States has endeavored to secure the services of a naval officer here in purchasing a number of small vessels, used between San Fran-cisco and the Sandwich Islands in transporting sugar. The vessels are to be used, the office in preying upon English commerce in Japan-Indian waters, should war be declared b Russia and England.

EFFECTS ON MARINE INSURANCE RISKS. The prospect of a war between England and Russia watched with lively interest by the marine insurance companies. The vice-president of a leading company said yesterday: "I do not see how war is to be avoided as both parties are determined. England has avoided as both parties are determined. England has ships all over the world. Russia has few vessels in the carrying trade, and she would not fail to fit out privateers to prev on English commerce. In fact, I am told to-day that she is now tasking preparations of that kind. I do not see, in case war is declared, how any insurance company can adord to take risks on English vessels. Other Nations may se drawn into the struggle, and we may get back the carrying trade we lost in our own war. But we have not the ships to do it with. I would not be surprised if the President had to call an extra session of Congress to pase a law to permit the purchase of ships from other Nations and enter them duty free. Up to this time there has not been much speculative interest in war risks. There were a good many inquiries from England by cable last week about rates, but they have dropped off. English sailing vessels in the East India trade, now out, are being maured at 3 per cent, and 2 per cent for steam vessels one half of one per cent. In e rates so far charged are not more than fifty per cent greater than the usual rates."

Vice-Fresident Ogden, of the Orient Mutual Company, said: "There is not much interest in war risks yet. We can tell no more about the matter than persons in other kinds of business. The highest rate we have charged is one-half of one per cent on vessels crossing the Atlantic. I hear of two per cent being charged on vessels going to China through the Suez Canal." ships all over the world. Russia has few vessels in the

RICHMOND, April 11 (Special).-The last Legislature passed a law to to take the election machinery out of the hands of the Republicans of this State which is regarded as unconstitutional. Some of the Republican registers refuse to turn over their books to the of-

VIRGINIAN PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

GENERAL GRANT RESTLESS

HIS CONDITION.

MORPHIA NECESSARY TO RELIEVE PAIN. HIS MIND DAZED ON AWAKING-LITTLE CHANGE IN

General Grant took as much liquid food as his stomach would bear at 11 o'clock Friday night, in order to induce sleep, if possible, without an anodyne. This course had been agreed on at the last consultation of physicians. The invalid was restless for about thirty minutes and then fell asleep in his chair. His sleep was not profound; he coughed at times slightly, and opened his eyes At 1 o'clock he awaked suddenly, and raising his hand, pulled down the bandage around his throat and began to rub the swollen glands in his neck. He sa d he had a terrible pain in his throat and feared that he would be kept awake suffering for the rest of the night. Dr. Shrady examined his throat and found a deposit of phiegm and nucus that had become hardened. It was removed with considerable difficulty and the throat was then washed, dressed and painted with a solution of cocaine. The pain was subdued, but it was still sufficient to keep the General awake and restless. It grew rapidly worse shortly and restless. It grew rapidly worse shortly before 2 o'clock, and was so violent that the pa-tient stood up and acted as if he was going to walk

lips were firmly compressed. At 2 o'clock the General partly arose from his chair and said: "Doctor, this pain is unbearable, I must have

for relief. He sat down again, however, without

taking a step. His hand was closed tightly and his

" Very well, General," replied the doctor, "you shall have it.

He then administered morphia in the right arm, and within 15 minutes the pain had subsided and the General sat in his chair with his eves closed. He did not fall soundly asleep at during the night. Dr. Shrady remained near him. His pulse was taken regularly, out it varied little and there was no increase in his temperature. He took some liquid food at 40'clo."

but would eat only little. Soon after daylight the General awoke and looked around the room with a vacant stare. He sat

still for a few moments, and then said:
"Harrison, dress me at once, for I must not be late at the reception. They must not be kept wait-

Harrison saw from the expression on the Gen Harrison saw from the expression on the General's face that his mind was wandering. The General became impatient because he was not dressed at once. Then his mind wandered back to the scenes of the war, and he mentioned the names of several of his generals. He seemed to be on a field of battle, but in a second he heard a loud knocking at his bedroom door, and said that all his old generals were outside waiting to get in, and ordered Harrison to open the door. Soon, however, he sank back into his chair and closed his eyes. He remained quiet for about a balt hour, and when he again opened his eyes his mind appeared normal. He was not delirious, but was dazed by the morphia. He took some coffee and some liquid food about 7 o'clock and seemed inclined to doze all the time. There were no dangerous symptoms and the patient was no weaker than on the previous evenpatient was no weaker than on the previous even-ing. The following bulletin was issued at 8 a. m.

of the foliowing outletth was issued at 5 a.m., when the became restless and suffered from pain in his throat. The usua local applications were made, giving partial relief. At 2 a.m., however, the administration of an anodyne was demanded. Since that time he has been dozing and sleeping by turns. Pulse, 65; temperature,

Dr. Shrady left the house at 8:30. He was cheerful, and had no unfavorable report to make. The experiment of allowing the General to go without an anody ae had not worked well, he said, as his system had got used to its influence. The General was not considered in any immediate danger, and Dr. Shrady and Dr. Douglas were not to be at the house until the time for the consultation in the afternoon.

Mr. Chaffee came out at 10:30 and said that there was little change in the General's condition; he was not better and was not quite as comfortable as on the previous moraing at the same time. Dr. Shrady, contrary to his statement, came back to the house at 11:30 and said that as thought the General would be lonesome if he was without a physician near him until 2 o'clock. At noon there was considerable stir in the house and it was reported that the General was sinking fast and likely to die at any moment. This proved to be untrue. Drs. Douglas and Barker arrived at 2 o'clock and a consultation was held. No change in the treatment was suggested. The General's throat was inflamed and the ulcers had an angry appearance. General Badeau called at 2:10 and met the physicians. Dr. Shrady said that the General At the visit of Drs. Barker, Douglas and Shrady at 2 neral Grant was found in a comfortable

At the visit of Drs. Barker, Douglas and Shrady at 2 p. m., General Grant was found in a comfortable condition. He has rested all the morning alternately in his bed and on his chair. Pulse 72: temperature normal.

J. H. Douglas, M. D.,

George F. Shrady, M. D.

Dr. Barker left the house at 2:35 p. m., and said that the General was as well as on Friday, and that there was no trutn in the rumor that he had been denrious; he was only dazed temporarily. Sefter Romero came out a few minutes later, and said that the General's family considered him better than he had been in several days, but Mr. Romero did not concur in this belief. The General was in such a weak state that it would take a large amount of imprevement to make the change noticeable. He seemed easy and free from pain, and that was all that could be said.

At 5:50 this bulletin was given out:

General Grant has been very quiet all the afternoon, He has been sitting in his room surrounded by and conversing with his family for some time. Pulse, 68; temperature normal. Has taken his nourishment as usual.

J. H. Douglas, M. D.

Although the General was reported as quiet dur-

Although the General was reported as quiet during the day and comparatively comfortable, one who had every means of knowing said in the evening that he suffered a good deal of pain a part of the day but at night he grew brighter and conversed with his family. His face was without any heetic flush and the skin was cear. The passages of the head were less obstructed than they had been and the breathing consequently easief.

About the dinner hour of the family the General ate of whipped eggs in milk, to which was added a preparation of co adensed beef. Once during the day he rose and wasked across the room without displaying any weakness beyond the limping due

day he rose and warked across the room without displaying any weakness beyond the limping due to his fait, and a second time he walked into the hall and went the whole length of the house to Mrs. Grant's room, at the extreme rear of the house. There he remained some time in conversation with Mrs. Grant. Then he returned to his own room without showing evidence of exhaustion.

General Badean and Mr. Chaffee left the house at 10:30 p. m. and the house was closed for the might. Mr. Chaff e said that the General was comfortable and would doubtless pass an easy night.

This builetin was issued at 12:20 this morning: General Grant had at 11 o'clock a severe paroxysm

General Grant had at 11 o'clock a severe paroxysm of coughing, with a spasm of the clottis, which was soon relieved. He is now sleeping. Pulse 72; regular.

J. H. Douglas, M. D.

THE GRANT PUND INVESTMENT.

Henry Day, one of the executors of ex-Governor Morgan's estate, pave a TRIBUNE reporter last evening a statement of the position occupied by the estate relative to the Grant Trust Fund.

"About \$187.000," said he, "of the fund was invested in Walash bonds. I think they are Walash general mortgage six per cents. The bonds at the time were considered perfectly good and since the date of the investment about five years ago the interest has never defaulted. Once it was delayed for thirty days in the hands of the receiver. What the bonds are worthinow I don't know. Governor Morgan gave his guarantee for the payment of the interest on these Londs tor ten years, and further premised to redeem all the bonds at par if the railroad company should during that time fail to pay the interest for six months after the day on whi becan's due. The guarantee is perfectly legal and binding. The only question which could possibly arise is whether in case of a default by the railroad it would be possible for the estate to escape from the necessity of redecuing the bonds by furnishing the company with the money to pay the interest on these specific bonds. The estate is abundantly able to protect these bonds, being worth millions after all debts and liabilities have been discharged. In the settlement of the estate the excenters took an order of the surrogate that they should bold the residuary trust estate subject to this lien of the Grant Fund. Even it any flaw could be found in the guarantee from a legal point of view, duder no circumstances would the executors repudiate Governor Morgan's written promise, which he binned company—whether the attempt would be made to furnish the company with the money to pay these bonds and so escape liability on the principal, the executors are not as yet called on to state, for no such contingency has as yet occurred. If the company shall continue to pay the interest regularly for ten years, it will be morally certain that the bonds are good and no anxiety need be felt in reference to them. Governor Morgan, I know, considered the investment a perfectly safe one and thought that there was intitle danger under his guarantee. Some of his friends, however, considered the giving the guarantee as indiscreat from a business point of view." would be possible for the estate to escape from the